



Issue #87

The Louisville Historian

A Publication of the Louisville Historical Commission and Society

Summer 2010

The Story of the Little Brick School House

By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

Louisville's "little brick school house," as it used to be called, has served our community in many ways for over 115 years. Today, the building is the Louisville Center for the Arts at 801 Grant and it continues to be at the center of cultural and recreational activity.

The story starts when the building was constructed with two rooms to be a school for first and second graders.

School Board Records Show When Building Was Constructed

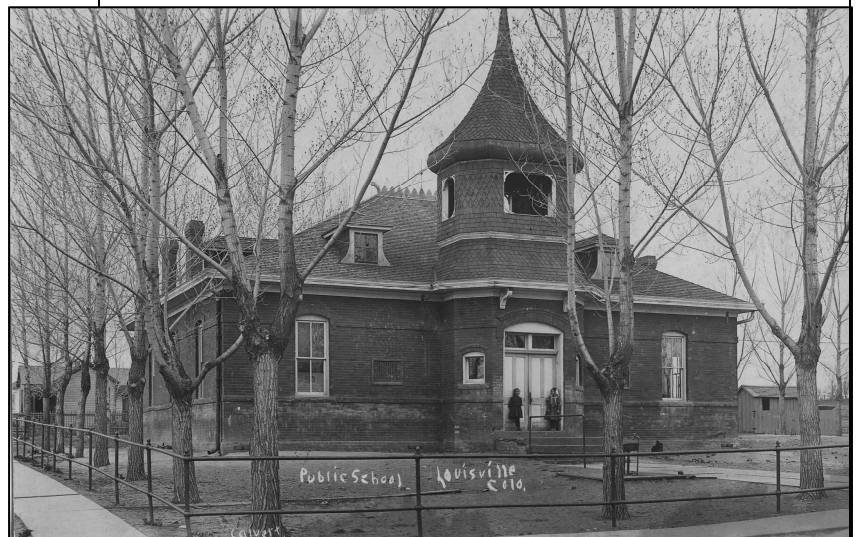
The year of construction of a historic building can be difficult to ascertain, but important to know. County records of these dates are often inaccurate and should not be relied upon without examining all of the available evidence. Boulder County gives the year of construction of the Center for the Arts building as 1980, which clearly is not correct.

For decades, the year 1903 was repeated as the year in which the school house was constructed. This erroneous information may have originated with a 1933 newspaper article about Louisville schools. In fact, there was a school bond issue in 1903, and that may have led to the confusion. However, a review of the original school board minutes for Louisville School District #29 shows that the building was actually constructed nine years earlier, in 1894. Moreover, a written notation by Nelle Wolfer Willis, who was born in 1890, helped point away from the date of 1903. She wrote that she began attending first grade in the brick school starting in 1896.

Transition from a School to Other Uses

Louisville was a growing town that valued education, so it wanted and made sure that it got a real high school. A high school building was constructed and opened in 1920 at the southeast corner of Garfield and Walnut. This development is said to have freed up space in the grade school for the first and second graders and led to a new period of usage for the "little brick school house." It

would continue to be owned by the Louisville School District for another forty years, but appears not to have been used for day-long school classes ever again.



Brick school house, early 1900s. (90-25-13)

For over 25 years, the children of Louisville's coal miners came to school here. These were hard times. During this period, Louisville went through the growing pains of becoming a real town, suffered economically through the 1910-14 coal mining strike, experienced the closure of the Louisville Bank and saw its town marshal killed in 1915, experienced epidemics such as the influenza epidemic of 1918, and saw the tragic deaths of six Louisville residents (with injuries to many other residents) in a 1920 Interurban train accident. It is hoped that young first and second graders were somewhat insulated from these hardships as they attended school in the brick school house.



Close up of a girl from a photo of her class taken by the brick school house. Circa 1900.



Close up of a boy from a photo of his class; the brick of the building is behind him. Circa 1900.

The building is remarkable for all of the community groups that have used or cared about the building: school children and teachers, library users, youth sports teams, arts and crafts students, scout groups, clubs, seniors, artists, musicians, theater groups, and others. One resident has recalled that even municipal court has been held in the building. In terms of contributions by boards and commissions, members of the Louisville Historical Commission and Arts and Humanities Council (now the Cultural Council) were key advocates in urging that the building and its cupola be restored, and it was the Historic Preservation Commission that moved to place it on the Louisville Register of Historic Places.



Teacher Virginia Hamilton with her class by the school, late 1890s or early 1900s. (E-K N-4)

The following timeline shows how the building transitioned from being a school to a community building and shows how, after a period marked by some neglect and a lack of funding for its care, it has reemerged as a treasured landmark.

1878: Louisville is founded.

Circa 1881: Following a few temporary locations for schools, a two story frame school building is constructed at the northwest corner of Spruce and Jefferson.

June 1894: As the town grows, the three-person Louisville School Board decides to put to the voters the

question of whether to approve a bond issue for \$3,000 to erect a new school building. Voters approve it, 31 to 20. A week later, the school board begins to order school desks, a teacher desk, slate, and a "No. 20 Single Bell."

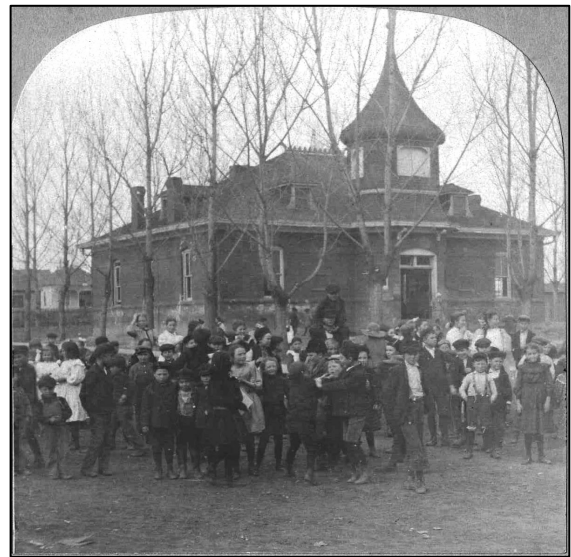
Also in June 1894, there is a meeting to entertain bids for erecting the building. The contract is given to Owen Smith, who submits the middle bid of three, at \$2,590. Later, more work and materials are added to the construction project.

August 1894: The school board votes to order a furnace for the new building, with the meeting held "at the new school house." It appears that the new school building is built during the summer months of 1894. It is said to have two rooms.

May 1895: Owen Smith, who was the contractor who built the brick school house, is elected President of the school board.

March 1898: 100 shade trees are planted around both the brick school and the larger frame school.

1900: Louisville teachers, of whom there are six for all of the grades, are paid \$55 per month.



Photographer Ed Tangen captured an unusually candid moment of active children by the school in the early 1900s. (98-29-17B)

1903: Due to overcrowding, an election is held on the issue of whether to pass a bond issue for \$8,000 to building another new school and purchase additional property for school grounds. A few months later, voters are asked to approve an additional \$2,000, which they do. However, instead of a new building being constructed, the old frame building is substantially enlarged.



This photo from 1915 shows another brick building, Redmen Hall, to the north of the school building. Teeter totters are also visible.

1918: The Red Cross cares for victims of the flu epidemic in the brick school, according to research by local author Carolyn Conarroe.

1920: A building for the new Louisville High School is constructed at Garfield and Walnut, and there is once again room in the frame school for first and second graders. At this time, the brick school house is no longer being used for regular classes, but manual training for older students is held here beginning in about 1922.



Louisville High School manual training classes were held in the school. The photo from the early 1920s is the only known historical photo of the interior of the building.

1940s: The Chinook Public Library, operated by Louisville's Saturday Study Club, is located in the brick school house. In 1949, Lenore Riddock writes to the school board to announce the Club's decision to move the Library downtown: "Our reason for moving is that

we hope to serve more patrons by being on Main Street." (The Chinook Public Library evolved into today's Louisville Public Library.)

The building is painted white at some point. Nelle Wolfer Willis would later write that this was done "to the regret of many who went thro it."



Photo of 801 Grant, circa 1940s.

1952: The brick school house is called "Recreational Hall" and the School Board approves the Lions Club to supervise recreational activities there.

1955: The School Board approves the removal of the "steeple" from Recreational Hall (the likely reason being that it was in disrepair). Also, Superintendent Samuel Barbiero asks the town to close Grant Avenue between Spruce and Walnut for safety reasons, because school play areas for children are on both sides of Grant. Despite the closure of Grant Avenue in front of the building, to this day it has the address of 801 Grant Avenue.



801 Grant Avenue when Grant was still a street in front of it. (2008.008.025)

1950s and 1960s: Recreational Hall hosts jacks tournaments and has ping pong and craft activities, and tennis courts are located to the north of the building. The

building is also used for the storage of sports equipment for youth teams.

1961: The Louisville School District conveys the brick school building and adjacent property to the town of Louisville to be used for recreation. In doing so, the Board notes that the property has not been used for school purposes for many years. Within the next few years, the Louisville School District becomes part of the Boulder Valley School District, the Louisville Grade School at Spruce and Jefferson is demolished, and Louisville Elementary School is constructed.

1973: Memory Square Park is dedicated, with the swimming pool opening in 1974. The brick school house is now referred to as the Community Building. At some point, the white paint is sandblasted from the building.

1979-80: The City of Louisville finances the renovation of the Community Building. The work includes adding supports and repairing brickwork. The Louisville Historical Commission seeks to reconstruct the building's bell tower and dedicates \$700 plus interest to the project from moneys left over from the fund drive to pay for the Miner Statue in front of City Hall.

1980-1990: The Community Building is used as Louisville's Senior Center. During at least some of this time, arts classes through the Parks & Recreation Department are also offered in the building. In 1990, the Senior Center moves into new space at the newly constructed Louisville Recreation Center.

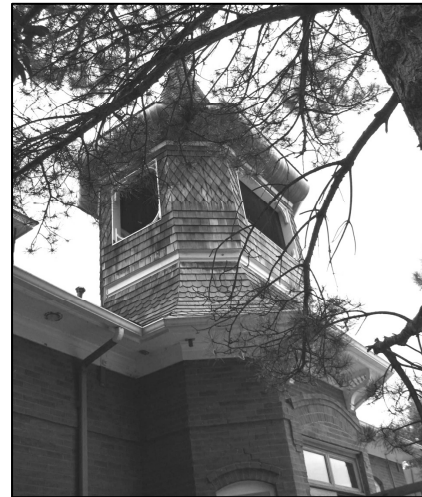


The building after the paint was removed, c. 1980s. (90-25-14)

1990s: The City renovates the building so that it can be used for performances and the visual arts, and names it the Louisville Center for the Arts. (See accompanying article.)

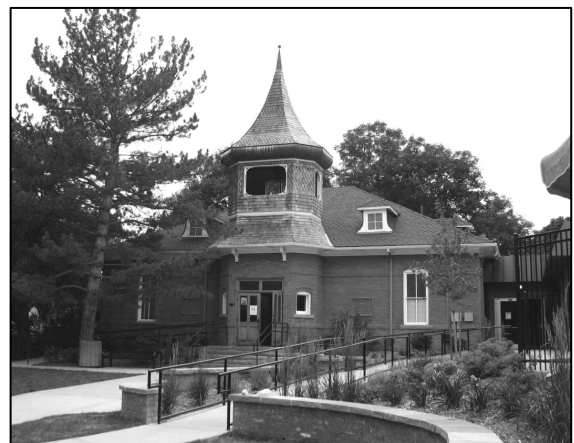
2004: A new bell tower, or cupola, is finally made and placed on the building. According to an article from *The Louisville Times*, it is financed by the City of Louisville with additional fundraising by the Louisville Arts and Humanities Council. Louisville architect Peter Stewart

designs the cupola based on historical photos of the building.



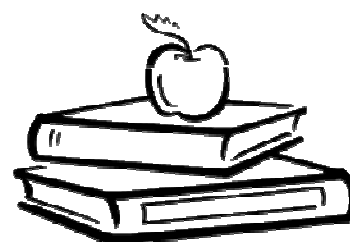
A replica of the original cupola was added back to the building in 2004. Photo taken 2010.

2005: The Historic Preservation Commission and City Council list the building on the Louisville Register of Historic Places.



New landscaping has enhanced the area around the Center for the Arts building. Memory Square Pool is to the right of the building. Photo taken 2010.

2010: The City of Louisville continues to own and care for the building, and new landscaping and renovations to Memory Square Park and landscaping around the Arts Center area are paid for by the Conservation Lottery Fund. (Brick from Louisville's old water plant building is reused for the project.)



How Is The Arts Center Building Used Today?

***By Julie Kovash, President,
Louisville Cultural Council***

In present day, the Louisville Center for the Arts is still an important hub for arts and culture in Louisville, and four non-profit arts organizations benefit from its use.

The Louisville Art Association (LAA) was founded in 1980, by Carolyn Markham, and uses the Arts Center for meetings, exhibits and programming. LAA is comprised of 7 Board Members and over 300 participating and honorary members focused on the advancement of visual arts in the community. Exhibits in the Arts Center include the Young Artists Art Show (for ages 4 – 18); The Tactile and Art Challenge Show (touchable art for the visually challenged and art by physically and mentally challenged artists); The National/Regional Juried Photography Show; The National Juried Fine Art Show; The Three Day Labor Day Craft Fair; The Fall Members Show; The Young Artist's Exhibit, which exhibits children's art work from all Louisville schools. More information is available at louisvilleart.org.

The Louisville Cultural Council (LCC) was established in 1989 by the City of Louisville to operate as a non-profit arts and humanities organization (originally called the Louisville Arts and Humanities Council). It is a volunteer council of 9 members appointed by the City Council, each member serving a three year term. LCC uses the Arts Center for a wide variety of events. The Coffeehouse Concert Series features both local musicians and national acts. Some featured artists include the Nashville duo the Cantrells, Juno award winner Jayme Stone, and Mary Flower. The Silent Film Series screens films in the Spring and Fall to live piano accompaniment by Louisville gem, Rodney Sauer, of the Mont Alto Motion Picture Orchestra. LCC also programs several participatory dance events and children's concerts in the facility. More information is available at louisvillearts.org.

Coal Creek Community Theater (CCCT) was established in 1990, and its 8 executive members insure an arena for the amateur to perform and participate in the theatrical arts. CCCT's philosophy is to concentrate efforts on producing high-quality, full scale productions including favorites such as Shakespeare Incorporated, You Can't Take It With You, The Voice of the Prairie and A Tuna Christmas. More information is available at ccctheater.org.

CenterStage Theatre Company (CSTC) is dedicated to extending quality theatre to the Colorado community, especially Boulder. Its 7 Staff Members insure a rich atmosphere that leads young people into excellence in the vast world of theatre arts; thus building confidence, self-esteem, community awareness, and friendships that last a lifetime. Although the Arts Center is not large enough for CSTC productions, it is used extensively as a rehearsal space. More information is available at centerstagetheatre.org.

The Arts Center falls under the Louisville Parks and Recreation Department, which manages day-to-day operations, maintenance and scheduling. After the four arts organizations block what they need for program scheduling, it is available for rental by the general public. It is also used for other City sponsored events.



Brickwork detail on the Center for the Arts building. Photo taken 2010.

Can These Mysteries Be Solved? ***By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator***

For all that we know about the history of the brick school house, some questions remain:

- What happened to the bell that was in the original bell tower? (The old bell currently at Louisville Elementary came from the Louisville Grade School building at Spruce and Jefferson, not from the brick school house.)
- Owen Smith is named in the 1894 Louisville School Board minutes as the contractor for the brick school. There was an Owen Smith living in Louisville at that time and he was in the construction business. Does a family member

have more information about him? Did he build other schools or other buildings in our area?

- Are there additional historical photos of the school, or of the building when it was later used for other community purposes, tucked away with family photos in trunks or scrapbooks? If so, we would love to be able to scan them at the Historical Museum in order to increase our understanding of the building and how it was used by Louisville residents over the decades.

Thank you to Carolyn Markham, Julie Kovash, and the Parks & Recreation Department for the information that they provided about the little brick school house that became the Louisville Center for the Arts. Thank you to the Boulder Valley School District for granting access to records. Other sources of information include documents and photographs in the collection of the Louisville Historical Museum, newspaper articles that appeared at various times in The Louisville Times, and research done by local author Carolyn Conarro.

Update on Robert Vaughan Photos

In the Spring 2010 issue of *The Louisville Historian*, a call went out for any photos of Robert Vaughan, the only person from Louisville to have been killed during his or her World War II service for whom the Historical Museum did not have a photo. Thank you so much to Historical Society member Sylvia Fotis Kilker, who responded immediately to the request by allowing the Historical Museum to copy three photos of Vaughan.

Sylvia's sister, Helen, was engaged to Robert Vaughan during the war. The accompanying photo shows Bob Vaughan and Helen Fotis by 801 Lincoln Ave, where the



Fotis family lived. Interestingly, the pointed bell towers of both the brick school house building (today, the Louisville Center for the Arts) and the Louisville Grade School building (now gone) can be seen in the background. The photo was taken looking down Spruce towards downtown Louisville. Thank you again to Sylvia Kilker.

Robert Vaughan and Helen Fotis, early 1940s.

Oral History Program Continues to Elicit Stories of Louisville

By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

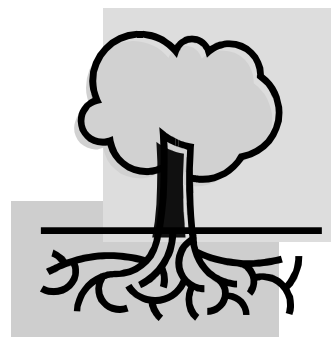
The Historical Museum's Oral History Program, which began in 2009, is thriving due to our volunteers! In order to be able to interview and tape even more people about their memories of Louisville, we are seeking additional interviewers and camera operators. No previous experience is necessary, and instruction and training will be provided. Please contact the Museum at 303-665-9048 or museum@louisvilleco.gov if you are interested – we would love to have you!

Thank you so much to volunteers Chris Wecker, Ady Kupfner, Jean Morgan, Katie Kingston, Barb Gigone, Diane Marino, and Dustin Sagrillo. Also, thank you to the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder for providing help with our program, and to the Louisville Historical Commission for its financial support of this worthy project.

Also, thank you so much to the following people for sharing their stories of Louisville since the last update was given. As a small token of our appreciation, a complimentary annual membership is being given to each participant who is not already a lifetime member.

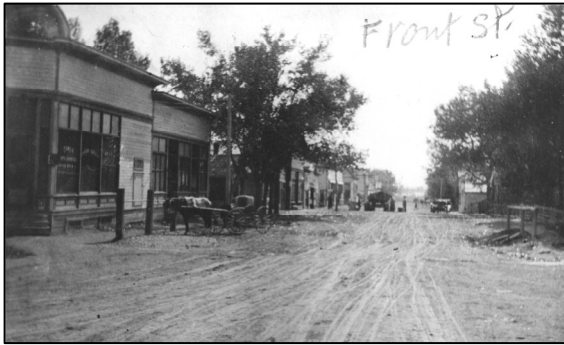
Robert Enrietto	Shirley & Richard Bodhaine
Ronald Fenolia	Carol Day
Edith Guenzi	Memory Delforge
Helen Warembourg	July De Santis
Mary Malmstrom	Judy DiGiacomo
John Ross	Marion Junior
Jack Steinbaugh	Ady Kupfner
Percy Conarro	Dixie Lee Martella
Carolyn Conarro	Mary Patete
Alvirda Williams	Joan Yust

It has been brought to our attention that the Lions Club may have conducted some interviews in the early 1980s relating to the histories of downtown businesses. Please contact the Museum if you have any information about these interviews.



Two More Summer Walking Tours of Louisville to Go!

Anne Robinson will lead two more Saturday walking tours of Louisville this summer, on September 4 and October 2. Meet at 10:30 AM on the front steps of the Louisville Public Library. The suggested donation to the Louisville Historical Commission is \$5.00 per person.



This photo from the early 1900s shows a view of Front Street looking south from the intersection of Front and Walnut. On the left is a saloon that was later the site of a blacksmith shop.

New Book Features the Museum's Tomeo House

A new book, *The Walls Talk: Historic House Museums of Colorado* by Patricia Werner, includes the Louisville Historical Museum's Tomeo House among thirty-seven Colorado museum sites whose interesting histories are described in detail.

The Tomeo House was built in about 1904 and was primarily the home of the Tomeo family and the Rossi family of Louisville. The book particularly describes the years when Grace Rossi and her six children lived in the house. Today, it looks much as it did decades ago and can be toured by visitors to the Louisville Historical Museum.

The Walls Talk can be purchased at the Museum for \$17 or borrowed from the Louisville Public Library.

Other New Books for Sale at the Museum

Two other books now being offered for sale at the Museum are specifically intended to introduce children to our coal mining heritage. The books *Coal* by Ron Edwards and Adrianna Edwards (\$10) and *Life as a Miner* by Bobbie Kalman and Kate Calder (\$8) give easy to understand explanations of coal and coal mining, and include wonderful illustrations and historic photographs.

In the Next Louisville Historian: The Untold Story of Louisville's Early Years

The next *Louisville Historian*, for Fall 2010, will look a little different. Pete Lindquist has researched the earliest history of Louisville and his writing of "The Untold Story of Louisville's Early Years" will make up the entire issue of the *Historian*. Pete has discovered that the town was founded as the result of an expensive miscalculation. For the rest of the story, don't miss the next *Louisville Historian*!

We will catch up on the regular features (such as listings of museum donations, memorial donations, and new members) in the following issue.

Thank You for Your Monetary Donations!

Thank you to the following people for their recent generous monetary donations, other than memorial donations, to the Louisville Historical Commission and Museum.

Robert Enrietto
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hadley
Heather Houghton
Hank Dalton
Ann H. Kingston
Kim, Mark, & Nathan Riemer
Janice Lee & Tom Flewelling
Teresa & Jeremy Buch
Jeanne Thompson
Fred & Stephanie Nichols
Robert & Judith Barday
Nils & Linda Nordberg

Memorial Donations

Thank you so much for these recent memorial donations. Donations received after this issue went to print will be shown in the next issue.

In Memory of Tommy Cable (1919 - 2010)

Ronald & Arlene Leggett
David Ferguson
Eugene & Virginia Caranci

In Memory of Thomas DiGiallonardo (1945 - 2010)

David Ferguson
Gloria Green
Eugene & Virginia Caranci



The Museum Corner

By Bridget Bacon, Museum Coordinator

It was a lot of fun to put together the information that the Historical Museum has about the little brick school house that became the Center for the Arts. As always, I would welcome any additional information or corrections so that the record can be set straight.

The Museum's joint programming with the Louisville Public Library got off to a great start with two programs in May. "Why and How to Preserve Your Historic Property in Louisville," which was also sponsored by the Historic Preservation Commission, drew sixty audience members who wanted to learn about the City's new landmarking program with its financial incentives made possible by the Historic Preservation Tax that Louisville voters approved in 2008. Thank you to program presenters Michael Koertje, Heather Lewis, Peter Stewart, John Leary, Savannah Jameson, and Jancy Campbell.

The second program, "Rocky Flats and the Cold War West: Community Impacts and Historical Legacy" was given by representatives from the Rocky Flats Cold War Museum. It was wonderful to see so many local ex-Rocky Flats workers in the audience of, again, about sixty people. Many of them shared their stories of working there. Thank you to presenters Kim Grant and Ann Lockhart for a very enlightening program.

Museum volunteers will be participating in an interesting project in upcoming months: scanning the Boulder County Assessor cards that were completed for privately owned structures in Louisville beginning in 1948. Most of them include a photo dating back to 1948, and this date is significant because few historic homes in Louisville were significantly remodeled before the 1950s. In fact, the facades of quite a few homes in Louisville look just as they did in the 1948 County photos. Our goal is for owners of Louisville historic properties to be able to have easy access to these cards with their interesting property information and photos.

I want to let all of our readers and supporters know that it has been decided with the Historical Commission to not have the Holiday Home Tour this year. Obviously, this much-loved community event has been both an important fundraiser for the Commission and a fun way for the Museum to involve people in learning about Louisville's historical neighborhoods, homes, and founding families. The cutbacks to staff due to the City of Louisville's budget situation prompted this decision, as the event involves the coordination of many City volunteers. It is still our hope to be able to organize the

tour again in 2011. If you would like to help with the Home Tour next year, please let me know!

Anyone is welcome to come to the monthly gatherings of the History Book Club organized by Historical Commission member Anne Robinson. The history topic for the September meeting is "Ethnic Groups in Colorado" (Wednesday, September 1, 6:30 PM, Louisville Public Library Board Room), while the topic for the October meeting is "Crime, Bootlegging, and Prohibition" (Wednesday, October 6, 6:30 PM, Louisville Public Library Board Room). Participants read whatever books they would like to read on the topics ahead of time.

In addition to the Museum's volunteers for its Oral History Program, who are thanked elsewhere in this issue, thank you so much to volunteers Mona Lee Doersam, who kindly does the layout for *The Louisville Historian*; Mary Kay Knorr; Debby Fahey; Gail Khasawneh; Pete Lindquist; Bill Buffo; Melanie Muckle; Ardeshir Sabeti; and Jessica Fasick.

Historical Museum Contact Information and Hours

Due to budget cutbacks, the Museum is open from 10 to 3 on only Wednesdays and the first Saturday of each month. Special appointments at other times are possible. Museum staff can be reached at museum@louisvilleco.gov or 303-665-9048.

The Louisville Historical Museum is owned and operated by the City of Louisville as part of the Department of Library & Museum Services. It is located at 1001 Main Street. Its mailing address is 749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027.

Don't Miss an Issue of The Louisville Historian!

Membership in the Louisville Historical Society is a must for those interested in Louisville's unique history and cultural character! Members receive the quarterly *Louisville Historian*.

A yearly membership is only \$15.00 for an individual and \$25.00 for a family. A yearly Business Sponsorship is \$100.00. Visit the Historical Museum web site at <http://www.louisvilleco.gov/> for a membership form or call the Museum at 303-665-9048. You may also write to us at Louisville Historical Museum, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado, 80027. Please make checks payable to the Louisville Historical Commission.

Donations to the Museum's Collection and Records

The Louisville Historical Museum accepted the following donations during the months of April through July. The City sincerely appreciates these recent donations!

Steve Anderson – broom holder from Dalby's Supermarket (located in the State Mercantile Building), a commemorative medal from Louisville's 1978 Centennial celebration, and scans of two photos of Main Street parades from the 1960s and 1970s.

Steve Preston – numerous items from the estate of Lucille DiGiacomo Gray, including historical photos, postcards, directories, programs, bread oven paddle used with an outdoor bread oven, wedding dress, and handmade doll items.

David Ferguson – documents and other items from the Dionigi family, including original certificates in Italian that were brought to Louisville from Italy; historical photos; and records from the estate of Josephine Dionigi Robinson.

Don Ross – handwritten booklet of meeting minutes from the Walter Rhoades Post Auxiliary.

Darleen DelPizzo – four issues of *The Louisville Times*, historical photos, and operating licenses for Louisville's grain elevator.

Lori Chase – calendars from Bungalow Drug and other items retrieved from a Louisville house.

Ronda Leggett – tax records from the McDonald and Leggett family property starting in 1913.

Monarch High School – Yearbook for the 2009-10 school year.

JoBelle Fischer Orvis – items from the Fischer family consisting of a hand plow, meat tenderizer, knife, and fork.

Aline Steinbaugh – four historical photos relating to Louisville schools.

Mark Zaremba – 1967 schedule for the Jefferson County midget football league, in which Louisville participated.

Jean Morgan – photo of miners in the Caribou area that pictures Louisville resident Walt Pasterski.

Richard Bodhaine – photo of his grandmother, Camille Bodhaine, and aunt, Pauline Bodhaine, along with information about his aunt's connection with Mother Cabrini.

Susanne Bell – T-shirt from Senor T's Restaurant

Sylvia Kilker – scans of three photos showing Robert Vaughan, who was killed in WWII.

Museum Wish List

The Louisville Historical Museum would like to add to its collection the items described below. If you would be willing to donate any of the described items, please email museum@Louisvilleco.gov or call us at 303-665-9048. If you would prefer not to part with an original photo or document, please contact us about how it can be scanned on our photo scanner. Donations to the Museum are tax deductible. Thank you for your support!

- Centaurus High School Yearbooks: 1974 to 2000.

- Photographs of Louisville High School's graduating classes:

- All classes before 1936 except for 1909, 1915, 1921, 1923, and 1925
- The classes of 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, and 1964 through 1971

- Issues of *The Louisville Times*, or pages of it, from 1980 or earlier.

- Coal mine photos and ledgers, and journals, letters, receipts, and other handwritten documents that relate to the Louisville area.

- Historical photos of homes and businesses in the old town part of Louisville (with or without people in the photos). Specific buildings need not be identified.

- Photos of the interior or exterior of Redman Hall; scenes showing Louisville's Little Italy and Frenchtown; and interiors and exteriors of Louisville's saloons and pool halls.

- Old home movies and negatives of photos relating to the Louisville area.

- Photographs, programs, *The Lookout* school newspaper, and written memories relating to Louisville High School and Louisville Middle School.

- Photos of Victor Helburg and members of the Helburg family.

- Historical records relating to Louisville businesses.

New item:

- Photos and information relating to the brick school house that became the Center for the Arts building.

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION



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Stewart Architecture
Martin Ters, D.D.S.
Treadlight Renewable Resources
David A. Wertz, D.D.S., P.C.

Regrets

We extend our sincere sympathy to the family of Historical Society member Tommy Cable, who was interviewed about his life in 2009 as part of the Museum's oral history program.



Photos from the Collection of the Louisville Historical Museum

This undated photo shows Pine Street with 701 Grant (the former Baptist Church) on the right.



The Matchless Mine was located near what is now Via Appia, close to the Louisville Recreation Center.

Louisville Historical Society
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The Louisville Historian, Issue #87, Summer 2010

